By Telegraph to the Morning Blar. NEW YORK, Jan. 11.-Three policemen and two Hebrew women were injured in a run on the State Bank in THE ARMY APPROPRIATION. ness section of the East Side, to-day. The run was attended by some sensa-tional incidents. The 5,000 persons crowded about the bank became so insistent that they broke down an fron railing around a light well in front of the building and it was only by desperate clubbing on the part of the police that the excited and unruly mob was prevented from forcing many of its number into the well. The policemen and women were hurt at that point. The emergency police the Delancey street station were floatly called out and policemen were stationed at intervals of five or six feet for two blocks on either side of the bank. The cause of the run was as extraordinary as the frenzied character of the run itself. Yesterday there was a rush of depositors to get their money into the bank in time to bee gin to draw interest at ones and the long line of waiting depositors convinced the excitable Hebrews that something was wrong with the insulution. Five hundred persons waited in front of the building all last night and their number quickly swelled to five thousand when the bank opened to-day though not all of that number were depositors. The bank, which has deposits of \$10,500,000 and a cash reserve of \$1,000,000, and which, Cashier A. I. Voorbis said, earned 244 per cent. profits last year, sent down street for money early to-day and \$250,000 was brought by the wagon load, largery in specie. At the sight of money those waiting became only hore impatient to get at it. The officials of the bank paid depositors off as fast as the operation could be conducted. In all the bank paid out to day \$55 000 and received in de-pos ts \$440,000. The office paid off two thirds in specie and one-third in currency and the depositors were fairly overwhelmed by the amount of carreacy thrust upon them when they passed in their books. Immediately upon getting their money into their hands and becoming convinced that the bank was able to pay them the frantic Hebrews became equally anxious to get their money into the bank again and several of them created scenes when the officers refused to accept it. The depositors were paid in specie to prevent a re deposit as this was the sixth run the bank has experlenced from equally trivial causes. There was a small run also on the branch of the State bank in Brooklyn today.

SAILORS SWALLOWED BY REMORSELESS SEA.

Tweaty-two Men Drowned and Survivors of a Wreck Drift Five Hundred Miles. saiballam Narrowly Averted.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WATERFORD, IRELAND, Jan. 11 .-The steamer Zego arrived here to-day win the captain and twelve men of the American seem dredge Texas, from Danizie via Southampton, Dec. 19, for Gaiveston, which foundered in as orm off the Hebrides, The crew entered the small boats, but one conon- men sang immediately and all its occupacts were drowned. The survivors drifted for several days before being picked up.

The survivors, who suffered terribly from cold and hunger, say that just prize to sighting the Zeno they had drawn lots to decide which should be killed to provide food for the rest. The Texas foundered at midnight Christmas eve. Three of her boats were launched but two of them were swamped. The third, with the surviwors, drifted for fourteen days, the last six of which they were absolutely without food or water. One of the men

died from exposure. The remaining twelve suffered terribly and drank sea water, the result being that their bodies were covered with boils. The gale and rain continued and one of the castaways became insane. The others were bysterical and almost demente when rescued by the Mercedes, which transferred them to the Zeno.

C.pt. Pinnott, who belongs in Galyes on, says that they difted 500 miles from the scene of the disaster, 280 miles normeast of the Azores. He succeeded in restraining the men from cannibal-

AGAINST TARIFF REVISION.

Poll of Republicans in the House Show That I hoy Stand Pat Against the President - Daizell Leads.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- A promi

neut member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, stated to the Associated Press to night that the poll which the leaders of the House had conducted of the Republican members on the question of tariff revision, showed that 90 per cent. of the mem-bers who had been approached were against revision.

The leaders of the House with the exception of R-presentative Payne, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who is laid up with rheu-matism, and Representative Tawney are all against revision. The work of crystalizing sentiment against revisiou is being done by Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and Grosvenor, of Ohlo. The tangible results in this direction tonight, it is stated, is the signatures of practically all of the Republican members from the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, New Jer-sey and West Virginia to petitions against tariff revision. The Pacific coast delegation endeavored to get togetner to day, but without avail. The friends of revision seem to be taking no active interest in advancing their ideas in the House. No poll of those bolding these ideas has been made. Notwithstanding the claims the "stand patters," those in favor of revision claim to have many members

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Win low's Southing Syrup has been used for over 60 years by millions of mothers for their children walle tectaing, with perfect success. Itl southes the child, softens the gums, aleays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoes. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty five cents Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

OASTOTIA.

GENERAL MILES WAS THE SUBJECT.

Democrats in Congress Scorched Republicans for Snubbing Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

Statehood Bill Under Discussion -- Senator Newlands Pavors Government Regulation of Railroads-Restriction on Lottery Traffic.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-The ap-

pointment of Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles as inspector general of the State of Massachusetts overshadowed all other questions in the discussion of the army appropriation in the House of Representatives to-day. The debate had proceeded leisurely until Mr. Hull, in charge of the bill, offered an amendment providing that retired officers above the grade of major should not receive the full pay of their grade when assigned to duty with the militia of the several States. Several members declared that the amendment was directed especially at Gen. Miles, but Mr. Hull insisted that he had no such thought in mind and argued that the best results were obtained from of-ficers of the lower grades. He asserted that until the law was passed allow ing increased pay for officers assigned to the militis, did retired officers of the higher grades apply for the appointments. He ply for the appointments. He said it was such increased pay and not patriotism which prompted them and he characterized their conduct as unseemly. This statement roused Mr. Cockran of New York who declared that it was simply penalizing superior officers to the advantage and profit of inferior officers. After a lively debate the amendment was adopted.

r. Williams, of Mississippi, outspoken in the statement that the real motive behind the amendment was an attack on General Nelson A Miles, adjutant general of Massachusetts. who is extremely persona non grain in high circles in the Republican " It was, he said, no new thing for the Republican party to slight the heroes of the nation and push its favorites to the front. It had not been long, he said, since the country witnessed the manner in which Admiral Schley was treated and the way in which General Miles was enubbed in public, for what reason was not known. "But," he said, amid laughter and applause, "don't snub him in his new State militia uniform. Don't take that away from him in his the principle of a large standing army or a great navy. Economy should, he said, commence with the military establishment but he added, in a spirit of ridicule, "don't take it all out on General Miles' additional pay and his

Massachusetts State uniform. Several members severely criticised the army and navy expenditures and Mr. Prince called attention to the large retired list, which included 236 Brigadier Generals, who, he said, could not have been retired by operation of law, though he disclatmed any intention of charging any maladministra-

tion of the law. Mr. Slayden ridiculed the idea of economy as practiced by the Bepublicans and cited the customs office at Beaufort, N. C. where he said it cost \$1,509 to collect \$1.55 by two officers, and at York, Maine, \$263 to collect \$3.50 by one officer. He suggested that it might be advisable to abolish the Beaufort office and give it to W D. Crum with the revenues of the office as his compensation" as it seems," he said, "he wont be happy unless he has a customs office. Consideration of the army bill was

not concluded when the House ad journed until to-morrow.

THE SENATE WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The attention of the Senate was to-day divided between the Statehood question and the question of Governmental regulation of railroads. Mr. Newlands made a formal speech on the railroad subject and at its close was engaged in a spirited controversy over the points involved, with Messre. Spooner, For-

aker and others. Mr. Newlands addressed the Senate on his joint resolution, providing for a commission to frame a national incor poration act for the construction and consolidation of railroads engaged in interstate commerce.

"The time has come to ignore State lines as to the construction, operation and management of the interstate railroads of the country," he said. He held that because of the relations of gress had a clear right to exempt interstate railroads incorporated under National legislation from all State or local taxation and from the regulation of rates by such States. He advocated an increase of the authority of the interstate commerce commission so as to authorize it to regulate rates.

"The only way to get railroads out of politics, "he concluded," is to take away their interest in politics by making taxes a mathematical certainty. by providing for a fixed and just return upon their espital and by nnifying the control of their operations in a body of great character and dignity, such as I believe the interstate com-

merce commission to be." "Does the Senator claim that the more idea of parting with at the prespower to prohibit is comprised in the ent price than the owners of United power to regulate commerce?" asked Mr. Foraker and Mr. Newlands said he

thought so. Mr. Spooner raised the point that would be impossible by Federal enactment to regulate commerce in the States. "The power to regulate commerce among the States exists," he said, "but," he asked, "How will you spell out of that the power to regulate

commerce in the States?" Mr. Newlands replied that he did no contend that Congress had power to regulate commerce confined exclusively to any one State. He did greater production of it in other contend, however, that when the gov- countries. He warned the Southern ernment constructed a railroad no members that they should not be de-State had power to tax it out of exist-

Mr. Newlands was questioned Messrs. Bacon, Spooner, Mallory and Platt of Connecticut regarding his proposition. In reply to a queery by the latter, he said the government had the power to take possession of in the various delegations on their

interstate commerce. All the amendments to the statehood bill, except that relating to liquor traffic in Indian Territory, was agreed to. The prohibitory liquor clause in the bill was opposed by Messre. Gorman, Morgan and Mallory. The former called it a bad form

of paternalism. The bill making the restriction on the transportation of lottery tickets sition company were given a hearing. between the States applicable to trans- General Les outlined the desire of the portation between the States and the territories was passed. Mr. Clay said that under the decisions of the courts ticket traffic with the Philippines and

Porto Rico. The Senate then and armed until fo-

morrow.

MORMONS ARE SAINTS.

some Republic a Witnesses Who Testifled in the Smoot Hearing Vesterd y Glo-ify Them,

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WARRINGTON, Jan. 11.- Testimony ntended to prove that the Mormon morals is of the highest type, and to refute the word of witnesses who have offered by counsel for Senator Reed Smoot to-day. W. J. McConnell, formerly a United States Senator from Idaho and twice Governor of his State, and Representative Burton L French, a member of the present Congress and re-elected for another term were the day's witnesses.

It was the opening session of the defence in the Smoot investigation. Senator Knox, new member of the committee, attended for the first time. The committee was crowded. There is a sentiment in the committee in favor of pressing the investigation to a conciusion, and with that end in view it was announced that beginning tomorrow, longer sessions of the committee will be held.

Both witnesses denied many statements directed against the Mormon church and its alleged interference in political affairs. Former Governor McConnell said that the gentile members of the Idaho legislature have not as high morals as the Mormon mem bers and that if it were not for questions of geography and knowledge of legislative needs the interests of the State would be better served by an entire Mormon legislature.

Mr. McConnell repeated a number of reasons why the Democratic party was boycotted by the Mormon church, saying that one of the principal causes was that Senator Dubois called the Mormons criminals. An abstract showing the result of the vote in Mor mon and non-Mormon counties during the last six years, was presented by the witness. This abstract showed general increase in the Republican vote in both the Mormon and anti-Morton counties, indicating, said the witness, that the Republican influence had not been due to the influence of the Mormon church.

Mr. McConnell said the Mormons are in the minority in each of the political parties and in the Legislature and that the Mormons in "Idaho do not get everything they want." On this subject he read an opinion which he accepted as his own views, declaring that there is no ecclesiastical support invoked by the church for the

control of political affairs. In defence of the Mormons, Mr McConnell said he considered the man who took a plural wife and cared for her and her children, far better than one who sustained illicit relations with a woman and abandoned her and her children to the scorn of the world. Witness admitted that he had appointed William Badge, a polygamist, as regent of the State University. Chairman Burrows brought out the statement from the witness that when Idaho was admitted as a State it was "tacitly understood" that polygamists would be per-

mitted to live with their several wives and increase their familles. Mr. French said that in canvasses o his State he had not taken account cf the Mormon church as a church, but of course had talked politics to Mormons as individuals. Mr. French was asked what would

be the effect on his political fortunes if he should be the instrument in the prosecution of polygamists. "It is my judgment that the Mormons would resent it," said Mr. French. He added that he believed that even the younger Mormons would feel that the understanding of 1890 had been violated.

"Then it is rather necessary in politics to keep clear of Mormon prosecutions," observed the chairman. The committee adjourned until to-

COTTON IN CONGRESS.

Johnson Goes for the Kid Glove Gentry Who Declare That Cotton Can be Produced at 4+ Cents.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-During the on the cotton question. He called attention to what he said was a sympathetic effort, unfortunately successful to bear down the price of cotton, and asserted that there was no justification for such a brutal campaign of decep-tion and misrepresentation. "I know," he said, "there are some kid glove gentry in New York who would not know a cotton patch from a pea patch. who are undertaking to tell the world power he said he would have every New York Cotton Exchange and who said that cotton could be produced at naked hands pull the bell cord over a

mule and make cotton at that price. Mr. Douglass, of New York, interjected the remark that most of the men speculating on the New York Exchange were Southern men, which caused Mr. Johnson to declare that whether they were Southern men or not they were enemies of the Southern people and of good morals everywhere. The people of the South were holding cotton; which they had no States bonds had of selling them at 25 cents on the dollar. He predicted that before September 1st, 1905, thousands of spindles in the United States

and abroad would be idle because of their inability to get cotton to spin. Mr. Johnson argued that it would be perfectly right for the Southern cotton growers to agree among themsalves to a reduction of the cotion crop to the extent of fifty per cent. Mr. Slayden, of Texas, said that curtailment of the cotton crop in this country would only encourage the luded by the idea that the South posseased the only climate or soil which could produce cotton profitably.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

General Fitzbugh Lee Asks Congress for \$5,000,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, January 11 .- The Jamestown, Virginia, Exposition project was considered to-day by the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, General Fitzhugh Lee and the architects of the expocompany for an appropriation by the government in an amount approximating \$5,000,000. No action was able legislation for the exposition. This plan is practically completed and will be presented to the full commit-

tee within a few days.

BALTIC SQUADRON

IS IN DANGER Hint That a Japanese Torpede

Flotilla and Probably Cruisers Are on Its Trail.

declared the contrary to be true, was CONFLICTING TALES AFLOAT Ose is That the Squadron Has Not Beer Recalled, But Will be Reinforced. Latest News from Par East Ships to Port Sald.

By Cable to the Morning Star LONDON, Jan. 11 .- Japanese correspondents of the Morning Post consider it is not incredible that Japanese men-of-war have reached Diego Gar cia (Chagos archipelago) and point out that although Admiral Togo is at Tokio, other admirals are not idle. Vice Admiral Urlu, it is said, has been cruising in the vicinity of the equator for some time past. The number of vessels he has is kept secret but doubtless he is ready to do battle with the Russian Baltic squadron whenever they appear east of the seventh meri-

Vice Admiral Kamimuras' whereabouts is somewhat of a mystery, the correspondents say, but possibly his squadron is in the China sea within easy steaming distance of either the Malacca or Sun straits; but anyway they declare, if vice Admiral Rojest vensky purposes to spend the ensuing weeks in cruising in the vicinity of Madagascar, it is not improbable that he will find himself assailed by a torpedo flotilla.

NAVAL REINFORGEMENTS. PORT SAID, Jan. 11.-Rear Admira Boldovsky's division of the second Russian Pacific squadron entered the canal this afternoon. Its destination is uncertain but it is probably by way of Madagascar to Jibutil, French, Somaliland. The warships were only permitted to ship a thousand tons o coal among the seven ships besides taking on board provisions. NOT RECALLED

St. Petersburg, Jan. 11.-The ad mirally has not given the slightest official confirmation of the report of the recall of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's aquadron. On the con-trary, the officials point calmly to the preparations being made to reinforce the squadron with a division of the third Pacific squadron as sufficient evidence that Rojestvensky will not return to European waters. The Russian ice breaker Ermak at Libau has been ordered to keep the channel clear for the ships which are being made ready for sea. Under the French relations it is maintained that Rojestvensky's ships could cruise in the Indian ocean, coaling and provisioning from their own storeships.

RUSSIAN SHIP DISABLED. BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The Local Anzel ger's St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Russian cruiser Izumrud is returning to Port Said on the way to Kronstad in a badly damaged con-

The cruiser Isumrud is one of the essels of Admiral Botrovsky's contingent of the Russian second Pacific squadron. This is the first intimation that any vessel belonging to Admira Botrovsky's squadron has been dam-

AFTER TOBACCO TRUST.

Independent Munificturers Apply to torney General Moody for Relief. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Washington, Jan 11.—A delegation of prominent tobacco manufacturers and members of a 'special committee appointed for the purpose by the In-dependent Tobacco Manufacturer's Association, at its recent convention in Philadelphia, today called on At-torney General Moody and laid before him data gathered by the Association tending to show the employment by the American Tobacco Company of methods claimed to be "in restraint of trade" and hence in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The practices debate on the Army Appropriation bill of which complaint is made consistent, in the House to-day, Mr. Johnson, of it is said, in attempts to prevent both South Carolins, made a short speech the goods of the so called independent manufacturers.

-- Governor-e elect Glenn, for reasons which seem to be appreciated in North Carolina, has requested the withdrawal of the bill to increase the salary of his position. The increase was recommended by the re tiring Governor, the Hon. Charles B. Aycock, and would certainly not railroads to interstate commerce, Con- that the Southern farmer can make be unreasonable if there were no cotton at 41 cents." If he had the complications. North Carolina gives her Governor \$4,000 per annum, or man who gambled in cotton on the \$1,000 less than the salary received by the Governor of Virginia. This State pays its Governor quite well in comparison with the other States. Most of them pay entirely too little. Maine, for instance, gives her Governor \$2,000 a year, as does New Hampsire; while Vermont-a small State, but a rich one-considers her Chief Executive worth only \$1,500 a year. Think of that!-Norfolk Landmark.

- Mr. C. J. Harris, who was Republican candidate for Governor, was in Washington Monday and called on the President. The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer says: Mr. Harris is under the impression that the President will not make an extended Southern tour during the year, but in this he is mistaken. Only to-day the President removed all doubt on this point by telling a Tennessee delegation that he proposed to go South next Fall, as his Texas trip in the Spring would not count as a regular visit to Southern people. President Roosevelt will certainly visit Knoxville and Nashville. He told some of his Southern callers to day that he belied it to be the duty of every President of the United States to make at least one pilgrimage to the Hermitage, the wille home and the tomb of An drew Jackson.

- At an evening reception cently, two men were interested in one of the young women present. One of them remarked: "I guess she's from Boston." "Oh, no, indeed," replied the other. "Didn't she ask you if you hadn't resided in that city at one time?" "No; she said, 'Usen't you live in Boston onct?"—Philadelphia Public Led-

- Gaffney, S. C., Ledger: Charthe expressed will of the people at the ballot box. If that fair city would take advice from a child that has been burnt and dreads the fire, we would say, "Don't!"

she is well and strong. It kinds and usry 6.83, February 6.97, March 6.91, Level of the people at the

CASTOFF CLOTHING.

IT PAYS TO SZARCH THE POCKETS AND THE LININGS.

Bills, Coins and Letters Have a Way of Hiding Themselves-Experiences of a Man Who Buys Discarded Garments-Hints to the Careless.

"One can't buy castoff clothing for

many years without meeting some queer experiences," remarked an "old clothes man" the other day as he fumbled through the pockets of a suit which he had just purchased for 50 cents. "Of course I don't expect to find anything-nothing except maybe some old letters. But it pays to run through the pockets and feel the lining. If a man who lets his wife sell his castoff clothes only knew what got lost in the lining of his coat sometimes he wouldn't feel so easy about parting with them. A man sticks important letters in his inside coat pocket, and some day when he wants them they are not there. He hunts and fumes around, but the letters don't turn up. Then he thinks they must have been torn up or burned, and he forgets the matter.

"But important letters don't go that way generally. They turn up some-times to accuse a man. They find their way between the lining of the coat or vest, and we fellows get hold of them. If I wanted to go into the blackmailing business I could make plenty, of money. I've found letters and papers in castoff clothing that would make pretty startling reading for some people. Of course when we get the clothes by hunting up the address in the directory we can locate either the writer or the one receiving it.

"I don't think that, as a rule, women sell their husbands' castoff clothing any more without going through all their pockets. Maybe they've got into the habit of searching them so that it becomes a second nature to them. Se it is not in the pockets we find things. It's in the lining, where they have found their way gradually.

"You know how easy it is for small coins to work their way through a hole in the lining of a vest and snuggle down in the corner of the cloth. Well, we pick up quite a number of dimes and nickels in this way. Usually a vest is a small silver mine. Probably the wife of a man feels something there and thinks it is only a button or some such thing, or maybe a penny, and she won't bother in trying to fish it out. But pennies don't work down there nearly as readily as the dimes do. "In the same way a bill will get mixed up in the lining of the inside pocket and finally disappear. The man prob ably misses a five or ten dollar bill and thinks he must have lost it or spent it foolishly. The matter escapes his mind, the suit is thrown to one side and some day it is sold to the 'old clothes man.' It doesn't escape us. and examine the corners and inside carefully. The bills we find in the course of a day will often more than pay us for what we have given for all

of the clothes. "Many men are extravagant in get ting rid of their castoff clothing. They have so many that they become a nuisance to them. Sell them to the first man who comes along is the easiest way for them to dispose of their useless belongings. If the servants don't take them, we get a fine pick at them. For from 50 cents to a dollar you get a suit that will when brushed, steamed, cleaned and pressed easily bring \$3 to \$5. The clothes are not worn much, but just soiled and mussed a little. The trousers are stretched a little so they will bag at the knees when based a rew days at a time. A man with plenty of money won't stand that.

He will order his wife or valet to sell "The greatest amount I ever found in money in one coat was a ten dollar bill, but several times I've found two and five dollar bills and one dollar bills by the score. Once I found a check for \$100, but as that was no good to me I returned it to the owner and received a dollar reward for my honesty. The best find, however, was several years ago, when I discovered a bunch of railroad coupons between the lining and inside cloth of one of these fancy, vests. I suppose I might have cashed the coupons and received \$1,000 for them, but there was some risk to such a proceeding. So I concluded to turn them over to the owner and trust to his generosity. He gave me \$100 in bills and commended me for my honesty. He had missed the coupons and had advertised for them. Later I found that he had offered a reward of \$300 for their return. You can bet I

was mad then that I didn't get more for returning them. "As for important letters, I might say that they come to us in droves. Generally we read them and chuck them in the fire. It's the best way. If a man has lost a letter which would incriminate him he doesn't like to have it turn up. It will always worry him a little, but he lives in the hope that it is lost for good and gradually forgets it." -Washington Star.

At a funeral in Glasgow a stranger who had taken his seat in one of the mourning coaches excited the curiosity of the other three occupants, one of whom at last asked him: "Ye'll be a brither o' the corp?"

"No, I'm no a brither o' the corp!" "Weel, then, ve'll be his cousin?" "No. I'm not that!"

"Then ye'll be at least a frien' o' "Not that either. To tell the truth, I've no been weel mysel', and as my doctor has ordered me some carriage exercise I thocht this wad be the cheapest way to tak' it."-From "Reminis

cences," by Sir Archibald Geikie. A Quaint Species of Crow. In his subsection on "modifications" of types of birds and animals Sir John Lubbock cites what is newest and most marvelous. He tells us of a particular crow in New Zealand where the male and female differ widely as male bird has a bill, stout and strong, adapted to cutting and digging into the tree, but he is deficient in that horny pointed tongue which would permit him to pierce the grub and draw it out. The hen bird has, however, an elongated and straight bill "and when the entire day at his duties, apparently in excellent bealth. Vice President pointed tongue which would permit elongated and straight bill, "and when the cock has dug down to the burrow the hen inserts her long bill and draws out the grub, which they divide be tween them-a very pretty illustration of the wife as a helpmate to the hus-

A Grim Tragedy

is daily enacted in thousands of homes as death claims, in each one, another victim of consumption or pneumonia. But when coughs and colds are properly treaty the tragedy is averted.

F. G. Huntley, of Oaklandon, Ind., writes: "My wife had the consumption, and three doctors gave her up.

Finally she took Dr. King's New Discountry of Consumption, Coughs and that under the decisions of the couris taken by the committee. The project taken by the committee. The project taken by the committee, and to-day the control of the people at the opinion that the bill in the hands of a sub-committee, at the expressed will of the people at the couris taken by the committee, and to-day the expressed will of the people at the couris taken by the committee, and to-day the expressed will of the people at the couris taken by the committee, and to-day the expressed will of the people at the couries taken by the committee, and to-day the expressed will of the people at the couries taken by the committee, and to-day the expressed will of the people at the couries taken by the committee, at the couries taken by the committee, and to-day the couries taken by the committee, at the couries taken by the committee, and to-day the couries taken by the committee, at the couries taken by the committee, at the couries taken by the committee. The project taken by the committee, at the couries taken by the committee, at the couries taken by the committee. The project taken by the committee, at the couries taken by the committee. The project taken by the committee, at the couries taken by the committee. The project taken by the committee, at the couries taken by the committee. The project taken by the committee, at the couries taken by the committee. The project taken by the committee, at the couries taken by the committee. The project taken by the committee, at the couries taken by the committee, at the couries taken by the committee, at the couries taken by the committee. The project taken by the committee, at the couries taken by the committee, at the couries taken by the committee. The project taken by the committee, at the couries taken by the committee. The project taken by the committee, at the couries taken by the couries taken by the couries taken by the couries taken by the

MOUNTAIN RANGES

When White Circs Way to Green They Are on the Decline. There is sentething limost litelike in the growth of Lountains. They do not attain their maximum stature all at a leap. The first great uplift of the Sierras. Professor Lawson thinks, elevated the range about 2,500 feet. Even that was not done at a bound. It took time while the gigantic pressures were at work. Vast periods also elapsed while the growing mountains swelled upward to their culmination of 14,000 or 15,000 feet. Perhaps they are still growing.

Age has its common marks everywhere. An old man stoops, shrinks in stature and becomes round shouldered an aged tree sheds its branches, breaks off at the top and finally tumbles into ruin; a time worn mountain loses its aspiring peaks, smooths down its jagged outlines, rounds off its steep slopes, sinking lower and lower under the constant wear of the elements until only a line of green carpeted hills remains to mark the place where tremendous summits rose into the region of perpetual snow and flashed back the sunshine from a crown of glaciers. It is relatively an easy task to calcu-

late the age of a mountain range which, like the Sierra Nevada range, had a new birth at the beginning of quarternary time, the latest period in the geological history of our planet. It would be far more difficult to offer the measuring tape of the centuries to the great Appalachian range, which lies just behind the Atlantic seaboard. The Appalachians date back to the remote carboniferous age, which ended so long ago that nobody probably would be willing to risk a guess at the number of millions of years which must since have elapsed. The Appalachians may have been magnificent giants in their day, but time has conquered them, as it will also conquer the rugged Sierras, and now their verdured flanks and tops delight the unalarmed eyes of railway lourists winding on swift trains of paror cars through the rich valleys that have fattened on the substance of the disintegrated peaks.

The glory of a sun is gone when it passes from light to darkness, from solar incandescence to planetary opacity, and likewise the splendor of life for a mountain departs when it sinks from white to green and from the abode of snow to the levels of grass .-Garrett P. Serviss in Success.

A WONDERFUL ANIMAL.

The Turtle Is a Peculiar Creatur lu Many Respects. Almost alone among God's creatures, the turtle has but a single enemyman. It does not seem to matter to the turtle whether he stays beneath the surface for an hour or a week, nor does it trouble him to spend an equal time on land if the need arises. He is neither fish, flesh nor fowl, yet his flesh partakes of the characteristics of fluity with him, since for weeks at a 17627c. Peanuts steady; fancy handtime he may be headed up in a barrel (with the bung out) and emerge after his long fast apparently none the worse for his enforced abstinence from food, from light and almost from air, and, finally, it may be truly said that of all the higher, warm blooded organisms there is none so tenacious of life as the turtle. I can truly say that I have seen the flesh cleared ou of a turtle shell and hung up on a tree, where for hours the quivering, convulsive movements of the muscles went on. Not only so, but on one occasion only the head and tail were left attached to the shell. Some time had elapsed since the meat had been cut out of the carapace, and no one could have imagined that any life remained in the extremities. But a young Dane, noticing that the down hanging head had its mouth wide open, very foolishly inserted two fingers between those horny mandibles. They closed, and our shipmate was two fingers short The edges of the turtle's jaw had taken them off clean, with only the muscular Redi once cut a turtle's head off and noted that it lived for twenty-three

BALLOON SPIDERS.

Monthly.

days without a head, and another

whose brain he removed lived for six

months, apparently unconscious that

it had suffered any loss.-Leslie's

They Voyage at Great Heights Ove Sea as Well as Land. course, there is practically no limit to the distance which a ballooning spider may traverse. The writer has taken January 30%, 30%, 30%, 30%, 30%, 31% orb weavers from their snuggeries under divers sheltering projections at the highest attainable point on the dome —Jan'y \$12 20, 12 3214, 18 20, 12 3214; highest attainable point on the dome of St. Peter's in Rome, whither they had doubtless been carried by the wind when younglings. One may see flecks of gossamer affoat at far greater heights. Seafaring folk often note spider balloons speeding by them at sea or entangled upon various parts of the vessel. Darwin, in his famous voyage of the Beagle, when sixty miles from land saw great numbers of small spiders with their webs. When they first came in contact with the rigging they were seated upon threads, and while banging to these the slightest breath of air would bear them out of sight. Thus, though so far from land, the wee voyagers were still moving on over the main.

A steamship captain told the writer of a like observation made by him. While sailing along the eastern coast of South America during the mouth of March his ship was covered with innumerable spider webs. He was then more than 200 miles from land, about 400 miles south of the equator. The wind was blowing from the continent. The spiders seemed like elongated balls," said the captain, "with a sort of umbrella canopy above them. They settled upon the sails and rigging and finally disappeared as they came. You know," he added, "that it is not unusual for birds to be blown out to sea. How much easier for a spider, provided he has the means to keep himself suspended in the air."-H. C. McCook, LL. D., in Harper's Magazine.

Dr. J. G. Saunders, president of the Walterboro, S. C., Cotton Oll Com-Wichman will succeed Dr. Saun-

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegramin to the Morning Star NEW YORK, Jan. 11. - Cotton-The

market was quiet at 7.15; net receipts - bales; gross receipts 267 bales; stock 85,246 bales.

Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 7.15c; middling gulf 7.40c; 83 65@3 70; F, \$3 70@3 72½; G, \$2 85 @2 90; H \$3 05@3 10; I, \$3 35; K, \$4 05; M, \$4 50; N, \$4 75; W (), \$5 00; Cotton futures opened steady: Januy 6,66 bid, February 6 70, March 6.78, April 6.84, May 6.84, June 6.86, July 7.00, August 7.08, September 7 06,

Futures market closed steady: January 6.83, February 6.97, March 6.91, April 6.97, May 7.01, June 7.07, July

The Italy of America Perhaps the one element of the cli mate of the Rocky mountain region that impresses the newcomer most deeply and also most pleasantly is

that of the abundance of sunshine. In this particular, both in winter and in summer alike, this is not only the Italy of America; it outshines Italy and equals northern Egypt. Colorado Springs and Manitou aver-

age 340 sunshiny days in a year-that is, nearly 93 per cent of their daylight is bright sunshine. While they have twenty-five cloudy days, Chicago has 114, New York 103 and Asheville 106. And equally important is the fact that the shortest days of winter will afford eight hours of sunshine. Contrast this with the four and a half hours, the most you can hope to gain, in the celebrated valley of Davos, Switzerland. Salt Lake City averages 315 days bright and clear.-World Today. Lying at Poker.

A man who would scorn to tell a ll anywhere else does not hesitate to do it at the poker table, which accounts for the big stories we hear now and then about losses or winnings. It is a common practice for habitual players in clubs to multiply the value of their chips by 100 so that their gains or losses are multiplied accordingly. The usual size of the club game is \$5 limit, all jack pots, with \$1 to come in. When a player throws in a white he says, "I'll bet a hundred." When it is red he says, "I'll bet you 200," and when blue, "I'll bet you 500." The casual listener, hearing this talk, goes away convinced that the baby game is a mil lion dollar limit,-New York 'Press.

Sickening, Shivering Fits

of sgue and malaria can be relieved and cured with Electric Bitters. This is a pure, tonic medicine; of especial benefit in malaria, for it exerts a true curative influence on the disease, driv ing it entirely out of the system. It is much to be preferred to quinine, having none of this drug's bad aftereffects. E. S. Munday, of Henrietta, Tex., writes: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice until he took Electric Bitters, which drug store; price 50c, guaranteed.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, Jan. 11.-Flour was

firm, with a fair inquiry. Wheat-Spot irregular; No. 2 red \$122\(\frac{1}{2}\). Options were well sustained up to mid day but then weakened. The close was irregular at a partial %c net advance; May closed \$1 1614; July closed \$1 0314. Corn-Spot steady; No. 2 54c. Option market was neglected, closing un-changed: May closed 50%c. Oats— Spot barely steady; mixed, 26@32 pounds, 3614@371/c. Lard easy; Western stermed \$7 05. Molasses steady. Cheese firm; State, small, colored and white, 8%c. Eggs strong; Western firm; creamery, 17@29c; State dairy picked 5165%c; other domestic grades 3%@5%c. Potatoes firm; Long Island, in bulk, per 180 lbs, \$1 75 @2 00; State and Western \$1 25@1 50; Jersey sweets \$2 00@4 00. bages steady; flat Dutch, per 100, \$2 50 @3 00. Freights to Liverpool-Cotton. 15@20c. Sugar-Raw strong; refined firm. Rice steady. Tallow quiet. Cotton seed oil was irregalar with a mederate trade, closing: Prime crude f. o. b. milis 15@15%c; prime summer yellow 22%@23c; off summer yellow nominal; prime white 26@26 1/2; prime winter yellow 27c.

OHICAGO, Jan. 11. - Continued small receipts formed the uppermost influ ence to-day in the wheat market. Afte a nervous session the market closed firm, with May showing a gain of 10 to. Corn and oats are practically un-changed. Provisions are a shade lower

to 7to higher. OHICAGO, Jan. 11.--Cash prices: Flour firm. Wheat-No.2 spring \$112 @1 16; No. 3 do. \$1 02@\$1 15; No. 2 red \$1 18@1 20 14. Corn-No. 2 43c; No 2 yellow 43. Oats-No. 2 305c; No. 2 white, 32@32%c; No. 3 white 30%@ 31 %c.Rye-No. 2 75c. Mess pork, per bbl., \$12 871/012 40. Lard, per 100 lbs Short rib sides, loose, \$6 121/2 6 25. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, no market report. Short clear sides, boxed, \$6 50@6 62%. Whiskey-Basis

of high wines, \$1 23. The leading futures ranged as fol lows-opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat-No. 2 May \$1 16% @1 16%, 1 17%@1 17%, 1 16%, 1 17@ 1 17%; July 99%@99%, 99%, 99%, 99%c. Corn—January 41%, 41%, 41% @41%, 41%c; May 44%@44%, 44%, 31%, 31%, 31%, 31%c; July 31%, 31% May \$12 52%, 12 65, 12 50, 12 65. Lard, per 100 lbs-January \$6 60, 6 60, 6 60, 6 60; May \$6 82 1, 6 85, 6 80, 6 85; July per 100 lbs—January \$6 37½, 6 37½, 6 37½, 6 37½, 6 37½, 6 37½, 6 37½, 6 57½, 6 67%; July \$6 75, 6 80, 6 75, 6 80.

NEW YORK COFFEE FUTURES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.-Coffee-Spot Rio quiet; mild steady. The market for coffee futures opened steady at a decline of 5 points and closed barely steady at a decline of 10@15 points. Sales 92,500 bags.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11 .- Cotton: Spot good business done; prices 4 to 8 points lower; American middling fair 4.17d; good middling 3.89d; middling 3.77d; low middling 3.65d; good ordinary 3.51d; ordinary 3.35d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 3,500 bales were for speculation and export and included 11,400 bales American. Receipts 21,000 bales, including 11,400 bales American. Futures opened casier and closed

steady; American middling (g o c): January 3.65d; January and February 3.65d; February and March 3.65d; March and April 3.71d; April and May 3.75d; May and June 3.78d; June and July 3.80d; July and August 3.83d; August and September 3,85d; September and October 3,86d; October and November 3.87d.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 11.—Spirits tur- | blo event, and in making the selecpeatine and rosin-nothing doing. BAVARRAB, Jan. 11 .- Spirits turpentine was firm at 52c; receipts 161 deal better off if it had more men casks: sales 198 casks; exports — like Judge Hudson in the Legisla-casks. Bosin was firm; receipts 1,843 barrels; sales 2,931 bbis; exports 1,231 they will not serve even if chosen.—

- The annual meeting of the

W W \$5 15.

COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKET.

(Quoted officially at the closing by the Chambel STAR OFFICE, January 11. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Nothing

ROSIN-Nothing doing. TAR-Market firm at \$1.60 per barrel of 280 pounds.

ORUDE TURPENTINE — Market irm at \$3.30 per barrel for hard, \$3.70 Quotations same day last year— Spirits turpentine firm at 62c; osin firm at \$2.20; tar firm at \$1.50

Spirits turpentine...... Tar..... 326 casks spirits turpentine, 273 barrels rosin, 87 barrels tar, 53 barrels crude

crude turpentine firm at \$2.25@3.80.

Market nominal Same day last year, market dull at 3,25c for middling. Receipts-73 bales; same day last

(Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants, prices representing those paid for produce consigned to Commis-sion Merchants 1

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS-North Carolina, firm. Prime, 90c; extra prime, 95c; fancy, \$1.00, per bushel of twenty-eight pounds. Virginia—Prime, 80c; extra prime, 85c; fancy, 90c. Spanish, 85@ CORN-Firm; 60@65c per bushel

N. C. BACON-Steady; hams 14@ 15c per pound; shoulders, 11c; sides, dull, no sales. EGGS-Dull at 20c per dozen. CHICKENS-Firm. Grown, 200 30c; springs, 12%@15c.
TURKEYS—Dull at 12%c for live:

BEESWAX-Firm at 26@27c. TALLOW-Firm at 5%@6%c per SWEET POTATOES-Firm at 50@ 60c per bushel. BEEF CATTLE—Dull at 3@8c

15c for dressed.

pound.

MARINE.

ARRIVED. British steamer Oceanic, 1,400 tons, Rawlings, Hamburg, Helde & Co. Clyde steamer Navahoe, Bunnell, Georgetown, S.C., H.G. Smallbones Schr Jno R Fell, 281 tons, Miller, New York, C D Maffitt. Stmr Tar Heel, Bradshaw, Fayette ville, B M King.

Olyde steamer Carib, Chichester, New York, H G Smallbones. CLEARED. Schr Eliza J Pendleton, Dodge, Portland, Me, CD Maffitt. Schr Aune Lord, Russell, Demarars, O D Maffitt. Schr Mabel Darling, Saunders, Nas sau, by master.

Clyde stcamer Navahoe, Bunnell, New York, H G Smallbones. British barque Musselcrag, Robinson, Swanses, British Channel, Heide & Co. Schr Young Brothers, Gabrielsen, St Simon's, Ga, C D Maffitt. Stmr Tar Heel, Bradshaw, Fayetteville, S M King.

Clyde steamer Carib, Chichester, Georgetown, S C, H G Smallbones. EXPORTS.

Stmr A J Johnson, Black, Clear

Run, W J Meredith.

FOREIGN. PORTLAND, ME-Schr Eliza J Pendleton, 650,000 feet lumber; cargo by Cape Fear Lumber Co; vessel by CD

DEMARARA-Schr Anne Lord, 215,-000 feet rough lumber and 51,000 feet dressed lumber, valued at \$4,655; cargo by Kidder Lumber Co; vessel by C D Maffitt. NASSAU-Schr Mabel Darling, 258,-000 shingles, 60 barrels pitch, 49 barrels tar and 2 casks spirits turnentine,

valued at \$1,228; cargo by J A Springer & Co: vessel by master.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NAW YORK, Jan. 11.-Money on call teady at 2@2% per cent.; closing bid per cent ; offered at 2% per cent. : time loans steady; sixty days 234 per cent.; ninety days 3 per ct.; six months 31/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@4% per cent. Sterling exchange strong at the decline; actual business in bankers' bills 487.45@487.55 for demand and 485.05@485.10 for sixty day bills. Posted rates were 485% and 488. Commercial bills 484% @ 48514. Bar silver 59%. Mexican dollars 47%. U. S. refunding 2's, reg'd, 104%; do. coupon, 104%; U. S. 8's, registered, 103%; do. coupon, 10416; U. S. 4's, new, registered, 181; U. S. 4's, new, 131; U. reg'd, 105%; do coupon, 105%; Atlantic Coast Line 4's, 101%; Louisville & Nashville, 4's, 103; Seaboard Air Line 4's 85; Southern Railway 5's, 117%. Stocks: Atlantic Coast Line 123; Ohesapeake & Ohio 47%; Manhattan L 16916: New York Central 143%; Reading 81%; dc. isi pref'd, 91%; do. 2nd pref'd 83%; Bouthern Railway 35; do. pref'd 96%; Amalgamated Copper 741/4; People's Gas 10614; Tennessee Coal and Iron 7014; U. B. Leather 13%; U. S. Leather preferred, 101%; Western Union 92%;

Air Line, common, 17@171; do. preferred, 36; do. bonds, fours, -. At Chicago yesterday with a pistol and razor, John Miller, a cook, killed his wife and infant daughter Annie and fatally wounded another daughter Martha, two and a half years old, and then attempted to commit suicide. Drunken rage is believed by the police to have been the cause of the tragedy. Miller habitually squandered his money in saloons. His wife was forced to care for all the family, including her

U. S. Steel 2914; do. preferred 92%;

Mexican Central 233; Virginia Caro-

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.-8-sboard

do. preferred, closed 10814; sales

lina Chemical, 3714; sales

chares. Standard Oil 635.

- Marlboro county has chosen NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Rosin firm.
Strained common to good \$2 85@2 90.
Spirits turpentine firm at 54%@54%c. C. S. McCall. This is a most notation the county does great honor to itself. The State would be a great ture. The pity is that too often Columbia Record.

> - A dispatch from Mocksville, Davie county, on Tuesday says: At. Advance, this county, this afteruoon, Robert Williams shot and in-

Queen Chair Company, of Thomas- stantly killed Lewis Laird. Both ville, was held on Monday, and the slayer and victim were white. It is stockholders were pleased with the impossible to learn the cause of the year's operations. The factory is difficulty or further details, but inon a paying basis and a dividend formation is to the effect that it was a justifiable homicide.